

MAY MANUFACTURE RUM IN THIS GROUP

Dr. Russel Points Out a New Field.

ARGUMENT FOR DISPENSARY LAW

An Important and Interesting Interview With Ex-President of the Senate.

DR. RUSSEL, ex-president of the Senate, was interviewed by an Advertiser reporter last night in reference to the Dispensary bill, which is to be the bone of contention in the upper legislative body during the next two days.

"In the first place," said he, "all the objections to the Dispensary bill come from one source, and that is the four hundred per cent profit that is made by liquor dealers under the present system. If it were not for the four hundred per cent profit there would be no objections to the Dispensary bill. There would be no money to pay for objections."

"I think that people overlook a good many considerations in objecting to the bill, mainly in regard to the capital. The splendid opportunities offered for investment under the Dispensary bill system are overlooked. The investors ought not to object, for when the business of selling liquor is done away with they can, with splendid prospects, turn their attention to the production of it here in the Islands, producing the liquor to sell to the Government. It can readily be done here, and instead of the money for the liquor consumed in the Islands going out of the Territory, say to England or Germany, or even the States in the Mainland, if we produce our own liquor the money remains in our own country."

"It is a question of home industry and the opportunity is offered for investors to make money and at the same time assist in keeping the Territory's money within the Territory, instead of letting it go out of the country. When the doors of the saloon business are closed those of the business of production are thrown wide open to the business man. Aside from the question of equal chance for investment of capital, there is another favorable side to the production business; a considerable field would be opened for skilled and unskilled labor."

"At present, and as things now stand, the profits of liquor production are lost to our country. They go to England, the United States and to Germany. And also, speaking of the matter of profits, as things now stand, the profits of dealing in liquor go into private hands. Under the dispensary system the profits would go to the Government to help in relieving the burden of taxation."

"As to the question as to whether it is right that the Government should derive revenue from such a source and accept money for selling that which will degrade and make men drunk, I have this to say: The profits have got to go somewhere. Is it not better that they should go to the Government, to be used for commendable purposes, such as the establishment of schools and public institutions, than that it should simply go to swell the coffers of some private individual who gathers his gold at a rate of four hundred per cent on his investment. The Government can make a beneficial use of the profits; it can use the money derived from the sale of liquor for combating the devil; it is much better that the burden of taxation should be relieved by profits that are bound to be made than that such profits should be employed in private enterprise."

"As to the complaints of those who possess capital, I have explained that capital has nothing to complain of. It is still left plenty of opportunity to invest at a reasonable profit."

"As to the point of view of the natives, I do not consider the Dispensary bill a temperance measure, but I do consider it a measure to benefit the public health and the public morals. That the Dispensary bill would be a health measure is obvious. The Board of Health accounts will show that in the large percentage of deaths from drink and excessive drink. The police records will speak for the morality of the measure. How many crimes are due to the use of liquor? Drink is responsible for a large percentage."

"Another side of the morality of the measure is this: Is it moral that private individuals should be licensed to make four hundred per cent profit through a business of tempting men to their downfall—not only of tempting, but of soliciting temptation, and you might say forcing upon people drunkenness and debauchery? They encourage drunkenness in every possible way; they give large credit for a long time and solicit by all means of means for the patronage of men who, in consequence of such solicitations, go into drunkenness, and in consequence to crime, idleness and evil work."

"I say that the liquor business has become a great evil, and that the

saloon is a state within a state. If the state doesn't hound the saloon, the saloon will hound the state.

"As to what the people call a 'cinch' of the Dispensary bill measure, I say that it is not a 'cinch,' and is no objection at all. It involves the question of self-government in the liquor business. People have got a right to say whether they will have liquor or not, and under the dispensary system no dispensary will be established without the vote of the people of the precinct where it is proposed to be established. It is certainly for the good of the country, to which we are pledged. It is certain that if people want liquor sold it will be sold; it is for people to decide, and they will decide by vote in their own precinct whether or not they are to have a dispensary."

"There is another objection that people are advancing. They say that it is too sudden, and that people are not prepared at present for such a radical measure. The question has been considered many years ago. A former legislature investigated it; a commission was appointed, and they gave a report of the investigations, which report I have read, and in that report the measure was commended. Now, I say that if the question was considered so many years ago, people must have been thinking of it, and why are they not prepared for the measure? They say that the people want time to study the question. I say that if they have not studied it by this time, how long—how many years—do they want to study it in—a hundred? I tell you there will be no end to the studying as long as there is 400 per cent in the business of selling liquor. There will be plenty of money to keep the people studying as long as the saloon with its profits lasts. The saloon men have long purses to keep people studying with."

"They will never be prepared. It is just like some other things, is it not? When there is accumulated a lot of money in the treasury, an epidemic breaks out, eh? But when the money is all gone and the treasury is empty, there is no danger of epidemics, and we don't have any more bubonic plague—not until the treasury gets a lot of money in it. How is that?"

"As to the majority report of the committee which had the dispensary bill in hand, against the measure, I have nothing to say. I do not care to talk about it, because there is nothing to that report. It is simply a mixture of platitudes, phrases, and has no contents. They might as well try to stop the wind. There is nothing in that report, only platitudes, and it has no meaning and no argument, so there is nothing worth considering about it."

"Now, while I am in favor of the dispensary measure, I wish to say that I do not regard it as an ideal measure, by any means, but it is the best we have at present, and what more can we do? There are several amendments I shall suggest, the principal one being in regard to the restaurant and hotel provision, where a loophole is left open. They say that the liquor may be sold, without profit, to the patrons of these places, but what is to prevent the restaurant keeper from charging a lot more for the other things, and giving an entrance fee for the price of the liquor, and then give the man the liquor, which would be really selling the liquor at the old price."

"It is the intent of the law that would be broken, though the letter of the law would be complied with. That loophole is too old. They have used it elsewhere. When it was made prohibitory to sell liquor on election days people would sell a thimble, or some other small article for the price of the liquor, and throw in the liquor. That loophole will have to be guarded against. I should suggest, by a fine, as it stands, but they are minor matters, and I think we should accept the measure as the best we have, although it is not an ideal one. It will have to be trimmed considerably, but when it is in operation our experience with it will teach us how to trim it, and show us where it needs trimming. The only thing for us to do is to adopt the dispensary bill as it is, and trim it accordingly, as we see the need of trimming. It will in time, if adopted, be improved and perfected."

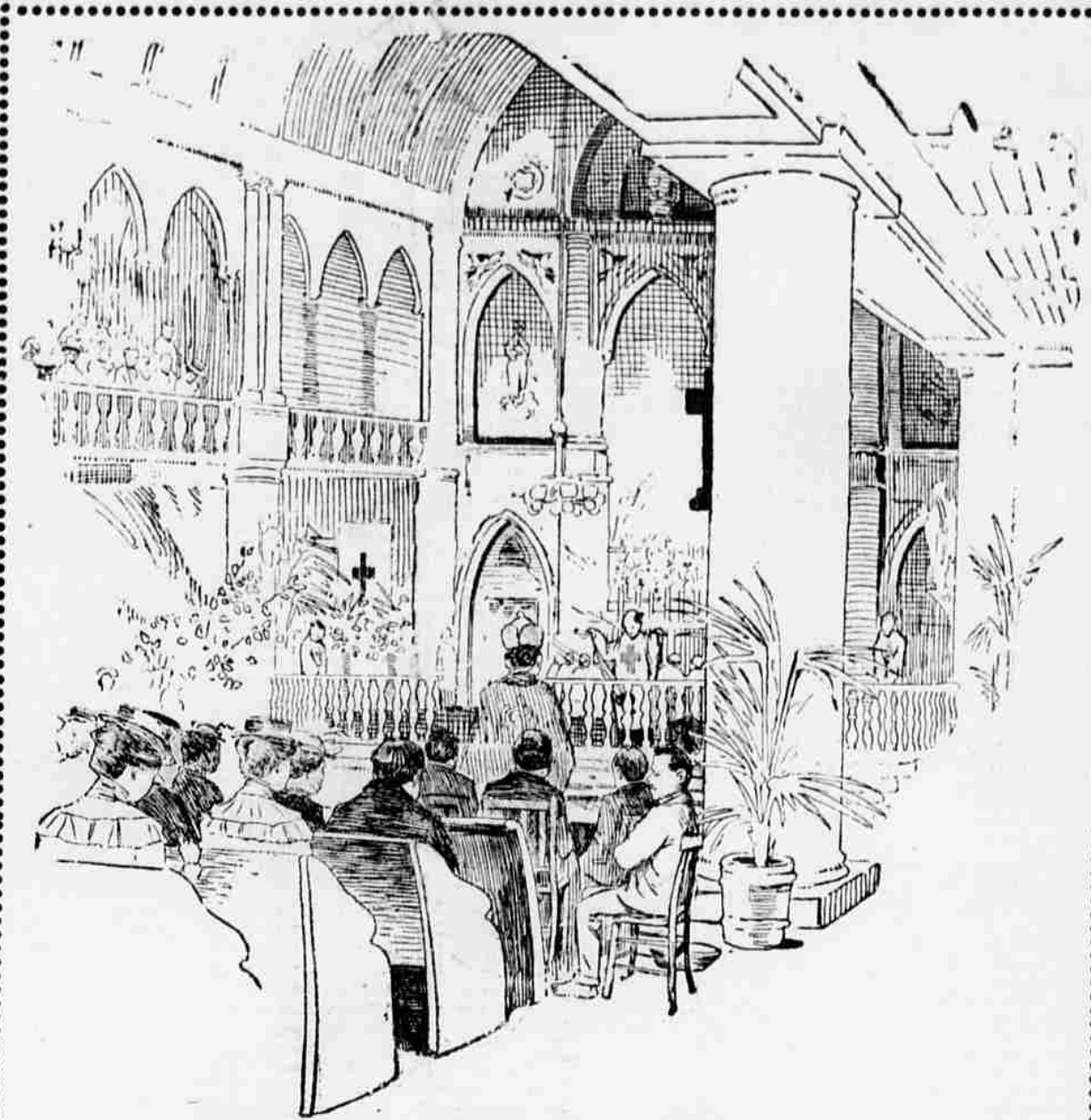
Harrison and Hawaii.

The most notable feature of President Harrison's administration were his vigorous attitude toward Chile in demanding indemnity for the unprovoked attack on American sailors in the port of Valparaiso and the conclusion of a treaty of annexation with the commissioners sent by the Hawaiian provisional government after the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani. The President's energy in initiating preparations for the exercise of force promptly brought Chile to terms, and convinced the world that the United States would exact satisfaction for indignities upon its subjects, wherever committed.

With President Harrison's approval the Hawaiian government has been placed on the request of the provisional authorities under the protection of the government of the United States, and the American flag was hoisted on the government building at Honolulu. This annexation treaty was signed in this city, February 14, 1898, and the next day it was sent to the Senate, with a message favoring ratification as the course best for the interests of Hawaii and the United States. The committee on foreign relations reported the treaty, with a recommendation for its ratification, but the minority prevented action, and March 1 President Harrison retired from office—Washington day.

FRANK P. BOULDER, of Portland, was joined with his throat cut, after catching fire.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEREMONY OF THE WASHING OF FEET



IMPRESSIVE SCENE YESTERDAY IN THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

SOLEMN and impressive were the ceremonies in the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday when the rite of the Washing of the Feet of twelve of the faithful was performed by the Very Right Reverend Robert Gulistan, Bishop of Panopolis. This strange custom, observed by the prelates of the Roman church in every part of the world on Maundy Thursday, has been handed down through the long vista of centuries from the time when the Savior washed the feet of His disciples, one of His last acts before the fateful day on Golgotha. Yesterday the observance was faithfully performed amid the full and dazzling ritual of the church.

It was a strange scene and was witnessed by hundreds of devotees who knelt row upon row in the body of the church, while other communicants fringed the galleries, all eager to witness the scene of great humility once performed by the Master.

The hour for the ceremony was set at 3 o'clock. Long before this time a crowd of followers of the Roman religion filed into the church and in the interval spoke aloud their prayers whilst they counted the beads upon their rosaries. The monotonous tones of those praying was a preparation for the remarkable scene which followed. The chancel was deserted and the great gilded crucifix which surmounted the altar was hidden behind a cloth which stretched across the alcove and on which appeared a painted cross in black. In an adjoining alcove where the afternoon light streamed through the stained glass windows a priest knelt and prayed silently, seemingly oblivious to the scene in the nave of the Cathedral. Below the chancel and directly in front of the pews the space upon the floor was covered with rugs. To one side was the shrine of the Virgin Mary

decorated with flowers and festoons of malle upon the white cloth canopy. Before it were masses of flowers, encumbering the space. Between the pulpit and the chancel a semi-circle of chairs opening toward the chancel was placed to receive the twelve chosen men who were to be the subjects of the Bishop's rite. A small table covered with sacramental cloth, candlesticks, silver crucifix, the Testament, a gold and a silver salver and a bronze water urn were placed in front of the chancel rail.

Shortly before three, a sacristan led the twelve men into the church and seated them upon the chairs. They were the lame, the halt and the blind—six Hawaiians and six Portuguese. They were attired in clothing of a light character; some were barefoot, others wore shoes; all were old men and, like children, led each other into the building and up the aisle. The most robust among them were decrepit and infirm, yet they led by the hand the lame, and these in turn lent a friendly hand to those whose sight was gone.

Promptly as the clock struck three the vestry door opened and the chancel boys, dressed in red cassock and lace surplices, filed out, carrying candlesticks and the crucifix, the latter covered with cloth; following these were Father Herman and Father Mathias, attired in white cassocks with cloth of gold surplices. Behind them came the Bishop of Panopolis, wearing a beautiful cassock of white lace, over which the color of penance—and upon his head rested a mitre embroidered heavily with gold. Seated himself before the table and holding in his right hand the Shepherd's crook, the prelate addressed the twelve old men first in Hawaiian, then in Portuguese and lastly in English, taking for his theme the object lesson of the Last Supper. He described

ed how the Lord broke bread and offered it with wine to His disciples at that memorable feast, and charged them with remembering that the bread was His flesh and the wine His blood. He inquired, how could people refuse to abstain from what the Savior gives them in the sacrament? He spoke of the performance of the ceremony of foot-washing, which was the deed of greatest humiliation in the Savior's life and which had been handed down to all His ministers.

Then amid the sweet, pungent fumes of incense from the swinging censers, the Bishop kissed the book and then prepared to perform the ceremony. A priest held the silver salver and another the water urn. The Bishop knelt before each of the twelve men, raising the right foot of the subject above the silver salver, while water was poured upon it. He then carefully dried the foot and kissed the man's ankle. To each beneficiary the Bishop gave a loaf of bread and a silver dollar as he turned away to the next one. The twelve aged men showed their appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by the church dignitary in many ways. Their faces shone with new life and they eagerly kissed their fingers to the representative of Him who abused Himself that they might be exalted.

During the ceremony the choir, under the leadership of Father Valentine, sang appropriate music and added not a little to the impressiveness of the scene.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop washed his hands in a golden dish and, bowing to the shrine of the Virgin, passed through the chancel and into the vestry beyond, and the old men, leading each other as upon their entrance, passed out in the yard and went their separate ways.

UNCLE SAM ALERT.

He Will Interfere if Iron Works Strikers Grow Violent.

A new and lively interest has been added to the strike that is now on among the employees of the Honolulu Iron Works by the representatives of the Federal Government.

Yesterday morning a report to the effect that a disturbance of some sort was threatened by the strikers reached Marshal Ray and he hastened to consult District Attorney Baird. Taking with them Chief Deputy Hendry, the two officials hurried to the Kewalo works to see if there were any signs of a demonstration. It is the purpose of the Federal representatives to take a prompt and active hand in the strike if there is peril of violence and mob rule, and the trip to the iron works was an eloquent sign of the fact.

When Baird, Ray and Hendry arrived there, however, they found nothing to support the rumor, except that one man, who had been employed in the machine shop and was among the number that left, was talking about acting independently. The officials' visit, it is thought, is not founded upon any act of violence of the strikers, but a wild rumor of a few fanatics.

THE BISHOP BELLIGERENT

Wants the Second Congregation To Go.

OLD QUESTION IS REVIVED

His Lordship Would Compel it to Support the Impoverished See of Honolulu.

BISHOP WILLIS signals the glad Easter time by raising his shepherd's crook and giving the Second Congregation an unexpected rap on the back of the head. The following extract from the Diocesan Magazine tells the story:

"The Islands having become American territory, a brief explanation is due to American churchmen coming to the Islands of what must seem to them an anomaly, viz., the existence of a Second Congregation in the Cathedral, having rights and privileges distinct from those of the Cathedral Congregation proper. Although this arrangement took its present definite shape under the existing episcopate, it really goes back to the early days of the Anglican Mission, and has its origin in the dual nationality of the members of the Anglican Church. There existed, almost from the beginning, among the Anglo-Saxon members of the Church, a desire to be independent of the Mission. The result of this was that instead of coalescing into one body and uniting with the Hawaiians for the support of the clergy, the Anglo-Saxon members had already formed what was called 'The Foreign Congregation' at the end of the episcopate of Bishop Stanley, whose last act was to grant this 'Foreign Congregation' the use of the Cathedral at certain hours, the service being conducted by a minister for whom the congregation was responsible. The minister of this congregation resigning on the arrival of the present Bishop, an opportunity presented itself for a discontinuance of an anomalous arrangement and for having only one organization, although a two-fold service was needed on account of the two languages of the members of the church. For several years nothing was heard of the idea of a dual organization, but presently, there being no endowments, the demand was again made by those who held the purse strings to be independent of the Mission. And here it should be said that the demand did not come from the American element in the congregation. It came from the British constituents, its headquarters being the British Vice Consulate. It was the belief of the Bishop at the time that by granting the request then made to him, a greater evil would be averted than the incursion of an anomalous state of things (in favor of which there was a good deal to be said) for a few years, which in the life of the Church are as nothing. Whether he was right, it is too early yet to judge. Had the demand been refused, there was danger of the church being broken up altogether. The privilege granted to the Second Congregation were granted only to the persons making the request, without any right of succession, so that in the nature of things it could not last more than a generation. At the present time there are less than ten persons remaining of the original grantees. Under the new condition of things that has now arisen, it would be for the welfare of the church were these few, who have it in their power, to take steps to put an end to an arrangement which can find no favor on American soil; the more so when, by the action of the B. I. G., the Bishop and the Cathedral are now thrown on their own resources, and are independent of missionary support."

Police Court.

Judge Wilcox disposed of the following cases yesterday:

Ah Ing, assault and battery on Pung Hak and Ah Kung, April 9; John Correa, assault and battery on Officer J. Vilechaves, committed Circuit Court; Edith King, assault and battery on Emalia Kaihuma, \$5 and costs; Fitzsimmons, assault and battery on Doug Song, \$5 and costs; Koolau and Doyo, larceny second degree, committed Circuit Court; Domingo Ferreira, violating section 94, Penal Laws, April 9; Tamer Pua, truancy, nolle prosequi; Joe Kennedy, drunkenness, bail forfeited; Paul Vea, John Magee, drunkenness, \$5 and costs.

A Brazilian heiress has created a sensation in Paris with a train of leading cars.

A new railroad has been completed to Cripple Creek, Colorado's famous gold camp.

Ex-minister Captain Bruce has by purchasing company funds at Stockton, Cal.

A trainload of passengers is buried in the snow in Michigan, almost without supplies.

The Union Pacific proposes to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred million.

Finney has lost \$50,000 in decorations on American Antislavery board vote.

Many towns in the province of Yunnan, China, have been inundated by flood.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

And now Senator Kalua of Maui is president of the Senate and that body will be presided over by a man who knows parliamentary rules to perfection and who, when awake, will do the right thing.

Senator Russell is on the floor as an every day common Senator, and Kalaokalani, "The Father of his Country," is vice president of the "August body," known in the Organic Act as the Senate.

After the "Independent" meeting with "Bob" at the residence of a certain judge on Nuuanu street last night, it was thought that harmony would reign supreme in the ranks of the "Uniques." Robert's smooth words and the Judge's admonitions (it wasn't Judge, but very close to him), had an effect, however, on Senators Kanahe, John Brown and Kalua, who, disgusted with the inefficiency of their party and loving their country, can now be counted as supporters of the solid Republicans.

Very little business was accomplished during the session, and, knowing that there was a big luau in sight at one of the residences of Her Majesty Liliuokalani, there was no endeavor on the part of the "Uniques" to prolong the session.

The first business before the Senate was the discussion of the joint resolution published yesterday, in which Representative Emmineuth extends the "glad hand" to President McKinley and asks that "small" official servant of "us" Americans to go to Honolulu and get a pinch pipe. The invitation went to the committee on ways and means and when referred to later on Senator White wanted to know whether the expenditures of the President's trip to Honolulu would be paid by the Territory or by the Federal Government.

As Mr. McKinley is not coming and not looking for a free lunch at Nook's, no official answer was given to the Senator.

A Senator whose name begins with a "B" is excusable for taking the opportunity to ring the chestnut bell and telling the assembly the old story about the Mayor (not a Judge), who explained to the King of Prussia, or was it Russia, that the reason why no statues were fired upon the entrance of His Majesty into the city was caused by three (3) things. The first was that there were no cannons, and the Mayor was spared the two other reasons.

On the same grounds it is perhaps not necessary to bother about the President's trip to Hawaii, because he is not coming.

Petitions were the order of the day, in the Senate and an early adjournment took place to allow the members to straighten up for the painful luau in honor of "Bob" which is going on yet, as this paper is going to press.

The business transacted was the reading of a communication from the House, transmitting House bill 28, "An Act to Amend Section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, Session of 1896," was read. The bill was read the first time by title and set for second reading on Wednesday.

Another communication from the House, transmitting House bill 44, "An Act to Establish and Maintain a School Library," was read. The bill was read the first time by title and set for second reading on Wednesday.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. White gave notice of his intention to introduce "An Act to Fix the Compensation of Pilots for the Port of Honolulu."

Under further suspension of rules, the bill was read the first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee. The bill provides, among other things, the following:

Section 1. The compensation of the pilots at the port of Honolulu shall be as follows:

For all vessels under 50 tons register and over, 25 per foot on draught of water into port, and the same out.

For anchoring vessels outside, 25¢ for each hour for the harbor by a pilot, this charge shall be reduced to 10¢. For any detention on board for more than twenty-four hours, 25¢ per day.

Sec. 2. If any vessel entered in foreign trade shall enter or depart from the port of Honolulu without a pilot, such vessel shall be liable for special pilotage.

Mr. Russell presented the following petition, signed by thirty-two voters of the Territory of Hawaii:

The completion of this road will greatly facilitate the transportation of freight to and from the new homesteads and also furnish easy access to the railroad station to be built at junction of Peck road and this railroad.

We believe the road will be completed at a cost not to exceed \$2000, and we pray that this amount be appropriated for the purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Russell presented another petition, signed by thirty-two voters of the Territory of Hawaii, as follows:

When the Yuma road was first built along the entire length of the road along side of it for road building material. These holes will assist a means to fill and promote of all those traveling over the road, and we earnestly petition your honorable body to appropriate the sum of \$1000 to fill these dangerous holes.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Russell presented the following petition, signed by thirty-two voters of the Territory of Hawaii, as follows:

We, the undersigned voters of the Territory of Hawaii, petition your honorable body as follows:

1. That a school be established at North Kalahe for the children from Kalahe, Kalahe, Kalahe, and Kalahe.

2. That a school be established at North Kalahe for the children from Kalahe, Kalahe, Kalahe, and Kalahe.

W. N. ARMSTRONG TALKS ABOUT NEGRO LABORERS

THE CITY of Peking brings fifty-

eight negroes for the Hawaiian Commercial Company's plantation on Maui. Of these, thirty-nine are men and the remainder women and children. With them is the Rev. H. L. McKinney, colored, who will report on the negro settlement here when he returns to the Mainland.

The steward of the City of Peking says of these immigrants that they are vastly superior to the Porto Ricans in temper and personal cleanliness.

"The movement of the negro towards these islands," says Hon. W. N. Armstrong, who was a passenger, "has interesting features. Some of the whites who employ negro labor, or rent land to the negro, have a foolish fear that all of these people will soon emigrate to Hawaii and raise the price of labor in the South. They tell the negroes that if they reach Hawaii they will be set free from bondage, and that there is no assurance that they will ever reach the islands. Through a large section of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama the people are waiting for the testimony of the pioneer laborers. If this is favorable there will be no difficulty in obtaining thousands of the best laborers, if care is taken in selecting them."

"The food furnished to these emigrants was not only abundant and of the best quality, but in its variety and preparation much better than the number of them had ever had during their lives. To this they all testified. 'If the testimony of the officers of the City of Peking is of value in estimating the relative merits of the people who are now immigrating, the negro will prove best laborers, if care is taken in selecting them.'"

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Weak Children Down Again

A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how your own sickly child robs and how healthy.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told him to try."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic.

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the bowels.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IS SHORT ON POI

Honolulu is short on poi. The natives who subsist largely on the translucent paste are at their wits' end to know how to get their favorite food.

The natives themselves say that the reason of the famine is that the tree in which the poi is made is being ravaged this year by an insect pest.

Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that the price of poi is advancing by leaps and bounds. A few months ago a barrel of poi could be had for six cents. Today the Chinamen who control the industry are asking \$2 for a barrel.

The poorer Hawaiian families hardly know what to do. They must have poi and plenty of it, but they can't afford to pay the price. Their only resource is to mix equal parts of flour and poi together, and this method of economy is now being very generally practiced all over Honolulu.

Good and bad poi years seem to alternate. A year ago poi was almost a drug in the market; now its price is forcing it into the class of luxuries.

Wu Ting Fang recently spoke in New York on the injustice of racial prejudice and religious intolerance. At the meeting letters from President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt, expressing sympathy with the movement, were read.

Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States consul in the arbitration over the seizure by Russian warships of American vessels, has submitted his argument to the arbiters. Mr. Asner, a member of the Council of State of the Netherlands, was read.

Under date of March 26 a report from Peking states that no more meetings of the foreign ministers will be held until the committee is ready to report on China's resources.

A blizzard more terrible than any since 1890, has been raging in Colorado.

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

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RESURRECTION OF FRANCHISE

The House was a little late in getting together this morning, the roll being called at 9:15. Several of the members were dilatory in making their appearance, especially those representatives whose names, commencing with the letter "B," were called.

Robinson, wearing his regulation uniform, strode in the door just in time to answer "ayes."

Immediately after the reading of the minutes Kanahe introduced the ghost of the Pan franchise bill to the House. The honorable representative voted on the majority side yesterday, but after due consideration and the passing of a night's rest, possibly haunted by the franchise specter, thought the vote of rather, the bill, should be given another chance.

He asked for reconsideration. A lively discussion, in which Mahoe and Kanahe took a lively interest, ensued. The motion was finally and promptly voted down, and the speaker, destitute of even a ghost of a chance, had to test.

Representative Emmineuth seized the opportunity to move an adjournment for the day, adding that there was plenty of work for the committee to attend to. The motion was seconded by Mahoe and Mahoe raised objections, but on being informed that a motion to adjourn was not debatable, withdrew. The motion was carried by a small majority.

RAYMOND AND
BOARD RUB

A warm discussion was indulged in at the Board of Health meeting yesterday over the question of granting a lodging house license to the owners of Hotel Camp No. 2, on Vineyard street. The majority of the members were clearly

factor of granting the license on certain conditions, which consisted mainly in constructing a sediment dam for a ditch which crosses through the protection meadows with a large patch in the neighboring yard. These conditions supplied their owners by giving their meadows a high water table.

Against the tenacity of the Board President Raymond arrayed himself an armed the matter to the bitter end. He was not in favor of granting a license to the owners, on the ground that the large patch in the back yard was a menace to the health of such tenants as might occupy the long, rambling structures which now fill most of the space in the Hotel New York.

"I know it to be a fact," said the President, testily, "that a number of you gentlemen have refused to allow buildings to go up in certain portions of the city, and that you would not allow buildings to go up in Chinatown under any consideration. I know, and you all know, that this Board has been asked to permit to erect buildings in various portions of this city which were infinitely in better sanitary condition than this Relief Camp.

If there is any justice in allowing buildings to go up in other buildings, as there it is connected with the sewerage

Mr. Winston reminded President Raymond that buildings were going up in Chinatown at present and had been in course of construction for several months past.

The matter was brought up on the report of the Board committee which investigated the promises of Relief Camp No. 2, in which they came to the conclusion that with proper drainage, and if conducted under proper supervision, the Relief Camp would again be tenable. Mr. Lowrey presented a motion that a lodging-house license be granted the owner (Theodore Richards) on the condition that a competent su-

Dr. Raymond, however, was of the

opinion that the lay of the land was such that the two patch menaced it from a sanitary standpoint. Then there were many defects in the plumbing. He suggested that under the present conditions an epidemic of typhoid fever might break out there, and he felt certain that the medical members of the Board would warn any of their friends from taking up a residence there or in the neighborhood.

Mr. Lowrey said that the report of the committee really condemned the large patch rather than the buildings. The property owners were not responsible for conditions in the next yard. President Raymond wished it understood there was no personal feeling on his part in recommending adverse action on the request for a license. He did not wish to

Mr. DeLoe asked if there were any diseases traceable in native houses because they were next to two patches. Dr. Raymond said he did not know of any diseases under ones. Mr. Goff said he did not think the Assinibes were liable to be stricken with malarial fever any more than the darkies were in the South. After going through the premises, he said he could see no reason why the Board should refuse to grant the license. Mr. Goff said he would call on the Board.

The motion was finally carried, Dr. Emerson not voting.

Death of an Ail.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kalai Richardson died last night at the residence of her brother, Mr. George Shaw, a clerk in the Board of Education. Deceased was

the wife of Colonel John Richardson, a well known Hawaiian, and had resided with Mrs. Edmund Morris for some time. Mrs. Morris is the sister of Colonel Richardson, and Mrs. Samuel Parker is also closely connected with de

The cause of death was pneumonia. Mr. Norris, acting for the children of the deceased and assisted by Mr. Lawrence Bay, a nephew of the Richmonds, sent a telegram to Maud to ex-

honored the sad event in Colonel Richardson and their daughter. The deceased belonged to one of the most distinguished families under the old regime and was 55 years of age. His arrangements for the funeral will be made until word has come from the bereaved husband.

Many a mother of a poorly paid, but well educated and intelligent boy has been told that she should not let her child go to school until he is at least 12 years old. This is a very common mistake. The child should be sent to school as soon as he is able to learn. The mother should not be too particular about the child's dress, but should see that he is clean and well fed. The child should be encouraged to do his best in school, and should be praised for his efforts. The mother should also see that the child gets enough sleep and exercise. The child should be taught to be honest and to tell the truth. The mother should also see that the child is happy and content. The child should be allowed to play and to have fun. The mother should also see that the child is well behaved and respectful to others. The child should be taught to be a good citizen and to love his country. The mother should also see that the child is well educated and that he has a good character. The child should be encouraged to be a good student and to work hard. The mother should also see that the child is well behaved and respectful to others. The child should be taught to be a good citizen and to love his country. The mother should also see that the child is well educated and that he has a good character. The child should be encouraged to be a good student and to work hard.

and their children strong and well. I try not the child's position of looking and learn the nature of children's bodies. In some books, Worms will be in it. But children's bodies need to be taken into account. I think of the child's body.

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